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The Weather. Washington, Aug. 14.—Forecast for South Carolina: Local thunder showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Faith. What a glorious thing it is to have Faith! What a wonderful thing is Belief! Of all the qualities needed by one who would succeed there is none greater than this: To believe in self, to believe in one's neighbors, and to believe in a Great Executive who governs all things wisely and justly and efficiently. Than this there is nothing greater.—Thomas Dreiser.

The Germans would pronounce it der goat of arms.

England is trying to put the Angora goat on Germany's coat of arms.

Everybody favors having good roads. The question is: How to get them and how to pay for them.

We take very little stock in this report from Spartanburg that Richards has been booted out by the Bleasites.

No man of any intelligence will let another make out his ticket for him. Vote as you please. Don't be led around by bosses, political or any other kind.

According to the reports Sheriff Rector, who doesn't have to run for office for two years, is making a speech at every meeting in Greenville county. Why didn't he put up a man who was game enough to make the race and let other people's races alone?

LAWYERS AS LEGISLATORS.

Americans are, as a rule, governed largely by their prejudices, and this fact becomes more clearly known every campaign year when voters must express themselves at the ballot box selecting men who shall be officials. Often we hear political speakers trying to array one class against another and making all kind of unkind remarks of them. It will be found that the virtues do not all reside with any one class, but that there are good men in all classes.

Of all the classes that are the objects of these attacks, many of them insidious, and often for the sake of humor, none have been more widely attacked than the lawyer. As a rule lawyers are able to take care of themselves, being trained in the arts of defense, but generally their ability along this line is developed in defense of others.

To speak depreciatingly of the lawyer or to entertain for him a prejudice has been a characteristic of no particular age; so far back as Biblical times, if Luke may be taken as authority, we find evidence of such an attitude, for therein we read of an occasion when the Master rebuked the lawyers. The incident however is not corroborated in the other gospels and it is not improbable that the author or his translators injected into the report something of their personal animus.

In the early colonial days, the aversion to the lawyer was especially manifest. There were two influences that were directly responsible for this: One was that the colonists entertained a decided hostility for anything that favored of England and the lawyer's law was wholly of English origin. So bitter did the feeling become that in 1769 New Jersey passed a statute forbidding the bar to cite or read in court any decision, opinion, treatise, com-

pliation or exposition of the common law written in Great Britain since July 1st, 1776. In 1807, Kentucky adopted a similar statute and in 1810 Pennsylvania did likewise. The other cause contributing to this attitude was the fact that in these pioneer days many of the so-called "lawyers" were men without schooling, without training and without principle and their practice was chicanery and diabolical. Then, the lawyer was not a man of a recognized profession, he was but a sharper and a parasite. But that day is passed and passed forever and with it the menacing type of lawyer. With the growth and development of the country, the law became an exacting science, demanding skilled and intelligent specialists. The profession began taking on new attributes and today stands high as an indispensable factor in the social, commercial and national life of the country.

In recognition of the services of the legal profession in the defense and maintenance of the peoples' rights; of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, twenty-five were lawyers; and of the fifty-five members of the federal constitutional convention, thirty-one were lawyers. Sixty-five per cent of our present national congress are lawyers. In the vanguard of every political crisis in the history of our country, the lawyer has been found championing the cause of the people. A large per cent of the presidents of the United States have been men of legal training. The general assemblies of every state in the union are comprised largely of men from the profession of the law.

Sixty per cent of the governors of the states have been lawyers. And is this record not because the people in the main believe that men of this training should be best fitted for offices involving the making, and administering of the law?

In all legislation there must be reckoned with the constitution of the United States. A law that is unconstitutional is worthless and no one other than a lawyer would be able to detect this and correct a proposed law so as to have it stand when made a statute. Then there is what is known as the law of stare decisis: that is the law of a long line of supreme court decisions. To legislate in such a manner as to infringe upon this law is always a delicate matter where property rights are involved. And none except a lawyer could detect this. Then there is what is known as remedial legislation. That is such legislation as will remedy a condition. For instance: some years back the supreme court decided that the promissory note being used by many with the ten per cent attorney's fee clause was non-negotiable. This played havoc for a while till a lawyer drafted and put through the general assembly an act making a note of this character negotiable.

Why is the lawyer? He is the outgrowth of evolution—evolution in our business and social life. The primitive didn't need him for he had nothing save what was on his back and he held that only so long as his superior physical strength enabled him to hold it. But with the dawn of civilization came the discarding of the rudimentary methods of life; the acquiring and interchanging of property, commercial activities, ever progressing, ever changing. And hence the law cannot be declared today as was the Decalogue, a table of so many prohibitions, and set aside as an entirety. So rapidly is the world developing that there is scarcely a day that doesn't bring with it—not necessarily a new law but a new formulation, or application of an old law. The law is the product of conditions and is constantly undergoing adaptation to their changes. In our highly sensitized and composite life, every dealing with our fellow man every movement in business; in society; in our domestic affairs—every act of our existence is governed by some phase of the law.

Let the people elect the best available men; let them go to the polls in the consciousness of a sacred duty and with the love and interest of their country at heart, vote for those men whom they believe to be the most capable of appreciating and intelligently executing a public trust. If this basis for your suffrage eliminates all lawyers, then denounce them with your ballot. If, on the other hand, there are lawyers who mete up to this standard, then honor them with your vote for they may, because of their training, make you the best servant.

THERE MUST BE OPTIMISM.

A gentleman prominent in the business life of Anderson said today: "You newspaper men do more to prevent a panic in this country now than any other class of citizens. If you are optimistic and give the bright side of the picture, there will not be any widespread alarm, and without this the

country is bountifully able to protect the interests of all the people." This gentleman is right. People believe what they read, the remarks of certain political speakers to the contrary notwithstanding, and if they read anything often enough, they will soon believe it true.

But the Intelligencer does not think it necessary to color the picture at all. There is no very dark side as we see it to this war picture. The supremacy of the United States is assured, and the war will only cause our celebrated "Yankee ingenuity" to hunt for new fields. South America, Africa, and other countries not engaged in war will be glad to enter into trade relations with this country, and while there will be a temporary setback, it will be only temporary. Already the tendency is to regard the war as not wholly an evil, in so far as it relates to American industries.

Read what the Manufacturers Record says of this matter, and let us think as this great journal thinks: "Humanity may be staggered by the horrors of Europe's war, but civilization will not be destroyed. Millions of men and billions of treasure may be lost in this devilish work; thrones may totter, and new maps of Europe may be necessary before the end is reached; but all mankind will, on the wreck of these ruins, build a better civilization—one in which the people and not a few unscrupulous men who feel that they have been divinely appointed will rule.

"As the people of this country view the horrors of the European situation they may well take courage and thank God that they live in a land free from such conditions as those prevailing in Europe. While moved by profound sorrow for the awful tragedy that is being enacted, and sympathizing with the suffering on the battlefield and the greater suffering of broken hearts in homes made desolate by war's destruction, we yet have a right to lift up our hearts in thanksgiving for the blessings of this country in material things and in the freedom from the conditions prevailing in Europe.

"In the light of the contrast between the blessings which the people of the United States are now enjoying with the magnificent crops of the year vouchsafed to us, how small and petty seem our thoughts when we mourn because business is not quite so good as it might be and because our chances of making money are for the moment not quite so abundant as in times past.

"Let the people of this country put behind them such pessimism and such narrowness, and in a spirit of enthusiastic optimism carry forward the work of the day, without hesitating or halting, and there will be business enough for all and room enough for all when the temporary disadvantages of the present situation have passed away."

SENATOR TILLMAN'S LETTER.

There is something in Senator Tillman's letter to his "constituents" in today's Intelligencer that causes a feeling of respectful, awful sadness. It is full of pathos; of a hidden yearning for vigor, youth and strength to engage again in the political warfare of the present, and lead, as only he has been able to lead, the "masses of the people" in South Carolina politics. Few men of the nation have been able to accomplish what Ben Tillman has done, and his has been the work of a master builder. With pride he can point to his monuments in South Carolina, Clemson College and Winthrop, institutions where poor boys and girls can obtain an education.

While the first part of his career was not that which appealed to the more conservative element, and he was not looked upon by some with much favor, yet his later acts have won the respect and admiration of all. He was, as he says, governor of all the people and has been senator of all the people. He did not allow his personal feelings to prevent his giving justice to friend and foe alike, and since he has been senator his attitude towards Charleston has demonstrated in this the way he has supported the navy yard at Charleston, working for this city, which showed its hatred for him in every possible way.

As a citizen of South Carolina who has fought his way to the top, and for more than two decades has occupied the most exalted position in the gift of the people, he has a right to be heard, and while one may not be a supporter of Tillman, his frankness can be admired, and his observations from the mountain top should be worth much to the man who has not his breadth of vision. There may be those who will attempt to belittle his remarks and say he is trying to duplicate his letter of two years ago. But it must be remembered that this is written ten days before the first primary which allows ample time for any rejoinder and discussion.

This letter will also set at rest W. P. Beard's assertion that Tillman and Blease have made friends and that the senator would support the governor. The revolution, and it was such, that Tillman led, was necessary and would have come sooner or later. Fortunate are we that it was a Tillman who was the leader and not some of the latter day demagogues who have tried to imitate but not emulate him.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

A Mere Bagatelle. The daily cost of the general European war David Starr Jordan figures at \$49,950,000. Amere bagatelle, David, and no doubt the people who survive will gratefully foot the bill if it takes the rest of their natural lives.—Columbia Record.

"Can't Help Themselves." Spartanburg has the neat office building in the Piedmont section of the state in the Chapman building. If the people of Greenville and Anderson don't like it they can't help themselves.—Spartanburg Journal.

Love Their Country. While we all may be very patriotic we dare say that none of us love our country quite as good right now as those Americans who are marooned over in Europe.—Spartanburg Journal.

Gaffney has a brainy mayor and a fine set of aldermen. Now, gentlemen, won't you get together and provide some means of giving Gaffney some permanent streets and more concrete sidewalks? You were elected on a progressive platform, so follow Mr. Wilson's plan and carry out the pledges made before election.—Gaffney Ledger.

Torreons System. In our opinion rural credits and the Torreons system of land registration, both of which were discussed by the candidates here Monday, are complements of each other. That is, it will take both to complete a system that is needed to increase the number of land owners and home builders. We believe the national government will pass months and our state should by all a rural credits bill before many more means give us the Torreons system.—Laurensville Herald.

Hymn Before Battle. The earth is full of anger, The seas are dark with wrath, The nations in their harness, Go up against our path; Ere yet we lose the legion, Ere yet we draw the blade, Jehovah of the Thunderers, Lord God of Battles, aid!

High lust and forward bearing, Proud heart, rebellious brow, Deaf ear and soul uncaring, We seek Thy mercy now. The sinner that forswore Thee, The fool that passed Thee by, Our times are known before Thee, Lord grant us strength to die.

From panic, pride and terror, Revenge that knows no rein, Light hate and lawless error Protect us yet again Cloak Thou our undeserving, Make firm our shuddering breath, In silence and unswerving To taste Thy lossier death.

E'en now their vanguard gathers; E'en now we face the fray; As Thou didst help our fathers Be Thou our help today, Fulfilled in signs and wonders, In life, in death, made clear, Jehovah of the Thunderers, Lord God of Battles—hear, —Rudyard Kipling.

The Voice of The People

THAT MAGISTRATE OFFICE.

The Intelligencer: The time has come when the office of magistrate will have to be looked after in all the townships in the county, and from what I can learn there is going to be a good many after the office. The magistrate's office is the most abused office of any office in the state. Now why do I say that? Because there are some who are seeking the office who are not competent for the place and I know of no other way to remedy this abuse of the office than for the applicant to go before a board of examiners composed of three lawyers, and let the solicitor be chairman of that board for he knows how far a magistrate's jurisdiction reaches and as he has more to do with the magistrate than any one at the bar, let him ask the applicant questions of law, and those other two lawyers hear the answers to the questions, which the chairman may see fit to ask and if in their judgment the answers to the questions are such that the board could recommend him for the office, then let this board give the applicant a certificate of his fitness for the place, and if this board finds that the applicant is not fit for

HOLD COTTON; ADVICE GIVEN

FARMERS URGED TO HOLD CROP FOR 12 1-2c

PLANS PERFECTED

Thousands of Dollars Will Be Placed in South to Enable Farmers to Hold Cotton

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Southern Cotton Congress, after endorsing various plans for the relief of the crisis in cotton market resulting from the European war, concluded its sessions here tonight. The congress authorized the various committees to cooperate with the Federal and State authorities in their efforts to enable the cotton growers to weather the financial storm and secure a fair price for the present cotton crop.

Federal Reserve Notes. After endorsing the work so far done by the Southern representatives in congress in the matter of furnishing transportation for the export trade, and providing the currency to finance the crop, the Congress endorsed a bill introduced in the House by Representative Wingo, of Arkansas, authorizing the issuance of Federal reserve notes on cotton.

Later the report from the resolutions committee was adopted outlining a plan to meet the entire situation. This provided for the appointment of a committee of five members to cooperate with Congress, the treasury department and the Federal reserve board to seek means of financing and marketing the crop, without unnecessary loss to the farmer.

The report recommended that all growers hold cotton on the present crop for the price of twelve and a half cents a pound based on middling cotton.

To Save the South. It urged the Federal reserve board and the secretary of the treasury to place \$300,000,000 in the banks of the South, on the basis of the cotton produced in each state. It then proposed that every farmer should have the right to go to his bank and secure a loan on notes maturing in six months but renewable for six months, secured by his cotton on one half of the crop he raised, to eighty per cent of the value of the cotton based on the average price for the last five years. These notes, the report recommended should be made rediscountable in the Federal reserve banks.

Raise Less Cotton. As originally presented the report recommended that the notes contain a stipulation that the farmer would raise one half of normal crop in 1915 and if the war was still in progress on April 1, should raise only one quarter of his crop, thus holding down the 1915 production to prevent a glut caused by carrying over this year's surplus.

A vigorous discussion resulted in striking out part of the provision to recommend only that the farmer be urged to cut down his crop without the stipulation in the proposed notes. The report recommended that tobacco and other crops should be handled in the same way, in the discretion of the reserve board.

To Provide Warehouses. President E. J. Watson was authorized to appoint a committee to take up the question of providing the warehouses to store such of the crop as will be held over until next year. He was also authorized to name a committee of a member from each cotton state, to call a state convention of nine delegates from each county representing farmers, merchants and bankers, to urge governors to call special sessions of state legislatures to immediately take up the question of installing state warehouse systems.

Representatives of the Congress will remain in Washington to cooperate with the Southern representatives in Congress who are working out the plans for legislative aid to the South.

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At the prices we are clearing our entire stocks of suits, odd trousers, oxford and Manhattan shirts we know that you are going to take advantage of the savings on at least some, if not all of them.

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\$12.50 Suits now reduced to 9.75
\$10.00 Suits now reduced to 7.50

Men's Oxfords

- \$6.00 Hanan Oxfords in tan, vicis, dull calf, now \$4.75
5.50 Hanan Oxfords, all black leathers 4.25
5.00 Howard & Foster in tan, vicis, dull calf 3.75
4.00 Howard & Foster in tan, vicis, dull calf 3.25
3.50 Snow Oxfords in tan, vicis, dull calf 2.75

Manhattan Shirts

- \$1.50 Colored Manhattan Shirts \$1.15
1.50 Soft Eclipse Shirts 1.15
\$2.00 Colored Manhattan Shirts 1.50
3.50 Colored Manhattan Shirts 2.65

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GERMAN CONSUL IS REASSURED

German Victories Are Reported To Ambassador at San Francisco

(By Associated Press.) San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The German consul here has received the following telegram from the German ambassador at Washington: "Poland has been evacuated by the Russian troops, which now are marching their forces farther back. The German North army, after having taken possession of the greater part of Liege, advanced its outposts as far as Tirlemont and Mamur, where a decisive battle is expected. It is only a question of a short time before the forts will fall. The outer forts of Longwy are silenced. The French army corps at Belfort, which pressed our advanced guards, was thrown back to the Vosges Mountains with heavy losses by the Fourteenth Baden corps, whose left wing assisted by the Fourteenth Austrian Tyrol corps, has taken the offensive."

SUIT FILED.

United States Beet Sugar Industry Sued for \$57,600 by Postmaster General.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 14.—Postmaster General Burleson today filed suit to recover from the United States Beet Sugar Industry, \$57,600 which it is alleged should have been paid in postage on a pamphlet circulated under Senator Lodge's frank while the Underwood tariff bill was before congress.

Information concerning this pamphlet was brought out during the recent senate lobby investigation. The pamphlet was the work of Truman H. Palmer, secretary of the United States Beet Sugar Industry. A statement issued by the department today said: "Senator Lodge obtained on June 27, 1912, an order of the senate to print certain charts displayed in the senate to illustrate his speech which were furnished him by Mr. Palmer. A proof of the charts was furnished to Mr. Palmer who enlarged it beyond the scope of the senate order and it was printed under an alleged order of a different date of which the senate has no record. Mr. Palmer also had printed by private concern, 325,000 copies of a pamphlet differing in many respects from the copies printed by the government printing office and sent them under the frank of Senator Lodge."

VOTE IS INCREASED ALL OVER THE STATE

RECORDS MADE PUBLIC FOR EVERY COUNTY

MANY MORE NAMES

Enrollment for 1914 Shows Increase Over Vote of 1912 By About 10,000

Anderson county people know that the enrollment for the coming election is quite a little larger than was the vote cast in 1912 but they did not know that the same state of affairs exists in practically every county in the state. Figures have been made public in Columbia, giving the vote every county cast in 1912 and the number of voters enrolled in every county now and according to these figures it will be seen that about 10,000 additional votes are to be expected in the approaching primary. The following is the comparison by counties:

Table with columns: County, Vote In 1912, Enrollment in 1914. Lists counties from Anderson to York with corresponding vote and enrollment figures.